the other 22 inches long. I have not been able to discover any difference between them and the specimen we have from Western Africa. The anterior filaments are very long: in the larger they are 9, in the smaller, 7 inches long, and evidently much contracted in drying.

Early Notice of the Tupaia *found in Pulo Condore.*

By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.

In Mr. W. Ellis's drawing (now in the Banksian Library at the British Museum) of the animals observed during Cook's third voyage, there is a figure and description of a species of *Tupaia*, marked as coming from Pulo Condore. In the MS. which accompanies the drawing it is described as—

"*Sciurus* (*dissimilis*) auriculis rotundis, rostro elongato, dentibus primoribus 6.

Habitat in Insula Pulo Condore.

Statura *S. vulgaris*. Caput, dorsum, et cauda supra colore leporino: infra pallido-grisea. Dentes superiores duo breves rotundati obtusi, inferiores 4 longiores exserti cuneati acute!! Pedes pentadactyli. Cauda depressa longitudine corporis, supra et utrinq. pilis longis, infra brevibus tecta!! Mystaces breves."

According to his 'Authentic Narrative of a Voyage,' 8vo, 1782, vol. i. p. 337, they were at Pulo Condore on the 20th of January 1780.

I may here observe that Mr. Ellis, in his MS. now in the Banksian Library, proposed and characterized several genera of birds, fish, &c., which have since been published by other authors. But he appears to have been restrained from publishing them by the strong prejudice that then existed against making any addition to the genera allowed by Linnæus, though that author, in his various editions of his 'Systema,' constantly altered and added to the genera. This prejudice continued until a much later date: thus, Dr. Horsfield, in order to ensure the publication of his paper on Japanese Birds, was obliged to erase a considerable number of genera, which have since been universally adopted.

New British Species of Hydra.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

Gentlemen.—Only three species of *Hydra* (*H. viridis*, *H. fusca*, and *H. grisea*) have hitherto been found; or perhaps it would be safer to say, only three have been described in the works accessible to me; and I therefore think it not wholly superfluous to send you word that a fourth species exists, apparently in great abundance, in the ponds of Wimbledon Common. I have there found, besides the three species already known, a beautiful bright-red species, which I propose to call *Hydra rubra*. The colour differs in intensity in different states of the animal, being sometimes of a brick-dust hue, and sometimes very like the red *Dianthus*.

I thought this *Hydra* might possibly owe its colour to some peculiarity in the food it got in its pond; but, having kept many of them in different waters for several weeks, I find them not only retain their original hue, but give that hue to the offspring they so freely bud. Hence I conclude that it deserves a specific name as much—or, rather, as little—as the three other species.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours, &c,.

Dec. 5, 1859. G. H. Lewes.

[Dr. Gray seems to have found the same species (?) near the same place, between twenty and thirty years ago. (See Johnston's Brit. Zoophytes, 2nd edit. p. 123.) Dr. Gray says: "I have found a *bright-red* Hydra rather abundant on Putney Heath, near London. It does not differ much from the green one, except in colour."—Ed.]

On a new species of Odontophorus. By John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

Two specimens of a fine species of *Odontophorus* having been placed in my hands by Mr. Sclater, for the purpose of comparing it with the other known members of the group, I beg to state that, after having done so with great care, I can come to no other conclusion than that it differs from the whole of them. It is most nearly allied to the *O. speciosus* of Tschudi, and the *O. hyperythrus*, Gould, but differs from the former in the much darker colouring of its upper surface, and in the rich rusty-red colouring of its forehead; it is also distinguished by having a broad band of the same colour surmounting the eye and extending to the nape of the neck, where it is met by a similar band, which commences at the base of the upper mandible, extends under the eye, through the ear, which feature has suggested the name of *erythrops* as its specific appellation. From the *O. hyperythrus* it differs in having a shorter and more obtuse bill, and in the well-defined black marking of the throat. The bird was discovered at Pallatanga in Ecuador, by Mr. Fraser.

Odontophorus erythrops.

Forehead, stripe over and another below the eye, extending beyond the ear-coverts, deep rust-red; crown of the head dark-brown; all the upper surface dark chocolate-brown, blotched and freckled with black; a small spot of buffy-white at the tip of each of the wing-coverts; throat and upper part of the neck jet-black: in the centre of this black mark, near its lower margin, a few of the feathers are snowy-white at the base, forming an indistinct lunar-shaped mark. Under surface, rich deep chestnut; feathers of the short tail and the primaries brownish black, the outer margins of the latter freckled with buff; thighs and under tail-coverts rayed transversely with black and lighter chestnut; bill black; feet blackish horn-colour.

Total length $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, bill $\frac{7}{8}$, wing $5\frac{3}{4}$, tail $2\frac{1}{2}$, tarsi $1\frac{3}{4}$.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Feb. 8, 1859.